

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 6

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Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

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This company has just issued in London an insurance policy for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,360,150.00 (\$3,650,805), having received the respective premium amounting to \$69,100.00 (\$15,720).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

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Walter Block & Co.

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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
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GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Smith Youle & Co.

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Capital paid up £200,000
Reserve fund £600,000

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BURNOS AVRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
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Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.

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DEUTSCHLAND.Established in Hamburg on 10th December,
1881, by the Direktion der Disconto Gesellschaft
in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
burg, in Hamburg.

Capital 10,000,000 Marks.

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(Vista no. 1)Branches in São Paulo and Santos
(Vista no. 2)

Draws on:

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Gesellschaft, Berlin
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Hamburg, Hamburg
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Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.England N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
H. H. Asquith & Co., Liverpool,
District Banking Company Limited,
London.France Union Bank of London, Limited,
London.

U. K. British & Sons & Co., London.

C. G. L. Lammens, Paris and branches.

France Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris, Paris.

Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.

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Opens account current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

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Directors.

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital £1,500,000
Realized do 900,000
Reserve fund £1,000,000

BRANCHES:

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Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

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Reserve fund £300,000

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BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.Agencies at Pernambuco, Olinda, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

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LONDON.

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Draws deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
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AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,632 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs)

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Office in Rio de Janeiro: 78, Rue da Quitanda

Branches at São Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office, No. 9, Rue Laffitte,
Grenelle, Nogent le Roi, Thionville de Paris,
and branches in France.Société Générale pour l'avoir à dévelop-
pement du commerce et de l'industrie
en France, and branch in France.

Lazard Frères & Cie.

Union Bank of London, Limited.

London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

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A. Kneller & Sons, Ltd.

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Société Générale Bank in Hamburg.

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Opens account current.

Pays interest on deposits under the following con-
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With notice 3 months 4 1/2
6 " " 5 1/2
12 " " 6 1/2

Directors 10 percent.

John Fol,
Albert Cabaret.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and
beneficial in all affections of the stomach
and intestines, are obtainable in all places
where a post-office exists; the manufacturer
will forward, by registered mail, and to
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125,000 and one dozen boxes for 20,000.Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-
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Rio de Janeiro.

WEST COAST TRADE.

—The customs receipts at Valparaiso in
December were \$2,081,154.60, making a total
of \$16,659,147.17, for the year, against
\$16,720,030.90 in 1896.—The rainfall at Santiago, Chili, last year
measured 335.20 millimetres. The mean
average for the last 30 years was 328 millimetres.
The rainy months are May, June and July,
the rainfall in May last year measuring
206.48 millimetres.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—It is asserted that many Uruguayan estu-
cineiros are sending their horses into Brazil
for fear of another revolution.—Telegrams have been sent to Montevideo
stating that cholera had appeared in Rio de
Janeiro and yellow fever in São Paulo.—The United States cruiser *Cushing* has left
Montevideo under secret orders for a port in
the north of Brazil, where the commander is
to await instructions and orders coming by
mail from Washington.—The Argentine government now wants to
levy a forced loan on the foreign insurance
companies by compelling them to deposit
30,000 dollars in the national treasury. A
special non-transferable bond has been created
for the purpose.—The Argentine press continues to urge
retaliatory measures against the United States
on account of the McKinley tariff. Retali-
ation in such matters is like an old fashioned
musket; it may be more dangerous to those
behind, than to those in front of it. It is foolish
to hint yourself in trying to spite a neighbor.—A company has been started at Buenos
Aires for exporting eggs on a very large scale
to Europe. The new process in packing and
preparing eggs will allow them to be kept in a
box for at least a year and at the end of that
time they will be quite fresh, just as if "fresh
laid." The business will be commenced
shortly.—The American minister to Argentina,
Hon. W. L. Buchanan, is taking home with
him samples of Argentine wools exported to
the United States. He visited the Central
Market at Buenos Aires and other wool centres
and will lay before the United States government
the difficulties which face the export of
Argentine wools to the United States with the
Dingley tariff in operation.—The premium on gold continues to fall
gradually; sometimes the fall is checked for
a time by rumors of war or revolution, in
most cases, no doubt, manufactured for that
special purpose, but when these are found to
be baseless the fall continues. The reasons
for it at the present moment are obvious:
there is a constant falling-off in imports, due
partly to the development of home production,
partly to the excessive customs duties which
so increase the cost of imported articles that
the consumption of them is necessarily diminished,
and partly to the bad condition of trade,
produced by the failure of the harvest of
1896, and the consequent contraction of
credit. There is therefore less demand for
exchange for remittance abroad, and there is,
at the same time, a larger supply of gold and
exchange in consequence of the large crops of
wool and wheat available for exportation.
This condition of things may be expected to
continue for some time to come, unless the
government should be carried away by the
insane passion for the acquisition of warships
and military armaments which apparently has
seized upon all peoples and is causing the
waste of a large portion of the products of
their industry. No further misunderstanding
with Chile should arise and if the approaching
presidential election and the pending
elections of governors of South & Rio and Buenos
Aires should be effected quietly, there is every
probability of a further considerable fall in
the gold premium until the exhaustion of the
stock of wool and grain causes a change in the
balance of trade.—Times, Buenos Aires,
January 26.—The terrible storm which raged on the New
England coast on the 1st inst. caused the
wreck of about fifty vessels.—Is the West Indies a lemon bath is almost
a daily luxury. Three or four lemons are
sliced into the water and allowed to remain
for half an hour, in order that the juice
may be extracted. A remarkable sense of
freshness and cleanliness is given to the skin.—The United States government is making
the greatest gun ever built in the world,
destined for the defense of New York harbor.
It will weigh, when completed, 126 tons, thus
exceeding by six tons the greatest gun which was
exhibited, in 1863, by Krupp at the World's
Fair. Its length will be nearly 50 feet, and
through the breach in a vertical line it will be
exactly 5 feet. Its calibre will be 16 inches,
and its range 16 miles. It will fire a shell of
2,350 lbs., and will use 1,100 lbs. of powder
for a charge. It has been estimated that there
is no armor on any vessel afloat to-day which
could possibly resist its shot. The cost of the
gun itself will be about \$125,000, while the
gun-carriage and barrel and the foundations
will bring the grand total up to at least
\$500,000. Before being accepted by the govern-
ment it will have to withstand charges of
at least 38,000 lbs. to the square inch.

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Grass, and Clover Seeds.

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General agent.

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PRICES WITHOUT COMPETITION.

Stevedores:—**L. S. Andrews & Co.**

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURRUN, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price-current of most articles in stock, quotations and sales, a summary of the daily news, a newspaper and other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash insertion 10davars.)

Subscription: 30s.00 per annum for Brazil;

30s.00 for Brazil and the equivalent in currency.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 1st.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caxias 28.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 8th, 1898.

NOTICE.

In view of the continued fall in exchange, which reduces the currency price of this paper to less than half its original rate, the local currency subscription rate will be increased to 40s.00, or 800 reis per copy, on and after 1st March next.

THE antagonism between Chili and Argentina seems to be again on the increase, and it has already reached a point where some very trifling incident might precipitate war. The situation is certainly a very deplorable one. Neither country has just cause for war. The boundary dispute is largely one of sentiment and the contested territory could never compensate the victor for the sacrifices made. The press and some influential elements on both sides, however, are constantly stirring up excitement, and the people are blind enough to believe they are being offended. There is now an impression that war is inevitable, and that the two countries are only waiting for some plausible excuse for beginning hostilities. We sincerely hope the impression is mistaken, but in view of the bitter feeling and rivalry between the two countries it can only be a question of time. If war does not break out now, it may be looked for a few months hence. There is a smell of blood in the air to the south, and though they are all sister republics they are sharpening their knives for the coming struggle.

THE signs all point to an active year in South America on the part of the nations seeking to extend their trade. Both England and the United States will be in the field with commissions, expositions and commercial travellers, and Germany will pursue her customary policy of following up the pioneers and making profitable use of their experience. Unfortunately South America is not yet in a good condition for a profitable trade. Misgovernment has so undermined the resources of these states, rich though they may be in possibilities, that they have comparatively little capital to use in trade. There is enough, however, to furnish a rich reward to foreign enterprise, and the struggle to get it will certainly be a vigorous one.

In our opinion Germany now stands the best chance of success. We are not admirers of the means which are so frequently used in Germany to secure foreign trade—the wholesale manufacture of imitations. The Germans are inventive and skillful enough to stand by themselves, and they have no need to play the part of imitators. Aside from this, they afford us many examples worthy of admiration. The young men sent abroad generally have a good commercial training and are able to speak one or two languages beside their own. In business it becomes their duty not merely to go through the routine drudgery of the day, but to inform themselves of the language and customs and wants of the people about them. They soon make themselves familiar with the market and are able to contribute invaluable information toward the development of trade. Place such men against the cumbersome commissions and the hurried commercial travellers, and the result is not difficult to predict. Knowledge of a market, supplemented by steady, patient work, is bound to win. If the Americans and British wish not only to increase their trade but to hold that which they have, they must follow this good example. They must locate enterprising men with abundant capital at every distributing point, and they must be ready for every opportunity. Trade can not be carried on at a distance of three thousand miles with success; the merchant must be in immediate and constant touch with his market. It may be that the risks are now excessive, but they will not remain so. And even where these risks exist, a merchant of good judgment will always know how to protect himself. In our opinion we shall have a commercial revival here in Brazil at no distant day, and then the rewards will fall to those who are ready to take advantage of it.

THE complications arising because of the tariff policy of the United States are becoming more than interesting. The wise man will try to avoid making enemies, but the ultra-protectionist of the United States chooses to consider the whole world as hostile to himself and so he treats everyone as an enemy. The result is that he is exciting antagonisms in every part of the world. This promises to injure American commerce even in neutral fields. An example of this is China where German and French influence is steadily gaining ground. American trade in China is important and profitable, and its loss would be keenly felt. The recent tariff legislation of the United States has greatly injured German trade, and has created a feeling of strong hostility in that country. In securing a foothold in China, Germany will naturally seek opportunities for retaliation, and they will not be lacking. As German influence grows, American trade will decline. As a rule the *bête noire* of the American protectionist is Great Britain, but in this he is mistaken. Within the sphere of British influence all ports are open, and the whole world is permitted to compete. But this is not the case with other European nations. Their policy is to enjoy commercial monopolies wherever they are able to exercise political control. The natural ally of the United States, therefore, is Great Britain, for no other country will grant a title of the commercial advantages which Great Britain freely offers. Here, in South America, the situation is equally complicated. In Chili there is latent antagonism, springing from political as well as commercial causes. In Argentina the whole country is clamoring for retaliation because of the American duties on wool and hides. Uruguay has no opinion on anything outside of partisan struggles just at this moment, but the sentiment of the country will be an echo of that of Argentina. Brazil is undecided, for she has long been the recipient of great favors growing out of a bit of American political foolishness called the "free breakfast table." But as duties have been reimposed on sugar and hides, there is a disposition in some circles to feel aggrieved. Venezuela has lately been favored with a little quixotic political protection, but when this has blown over the remembrance of the exclusion of Venezuelan coffee from the American markets under the former reciprocity treaty, will be

remembered. Grievances are remembered much longer than favors. And Colombia has a political grievance in connection with the Panama canal. From this it may be seen that the position is a difficult one, which discriminating legislation is not likely to improve.

Some time since a correspondent of the *Financial News* condemned the lease of the Central railway, because this property had been made to figure as an asset of the government in negotiating loans in London, and its alienation therefore would be an act of bad faith. We replied that we had no knowledge of any such use of the property, the real guarantees, in our opinion, being the reputation of the government's financial agents and the knowledge that Brazil had always met her engagements on these foreign loans. In counter-reply the *Financial News'* correspondent says:

"It is beyond question that the Central railway was employed as a means of inducing subscriptions to the Brazilian national loans. At the same time, the *Rio News* is quite correct in doubting whether such a property could be seized for the satisfaction of a loan, and in its statement that at present the line is yielding a deficit, and is in an 'indescribable state of disorganization.' The question is, therefore, whether any foreign lessors could rescue the line from this 'indescribable state of disorganization,' if they took it over from the Brazilian government. The answer can hardly be otherwise than in the negative, if we remember that the usual policy of harassing the lessees by hostile legislation and official interference of every description would be at once adopted and continued as long as the line remained in foreign hands."

As the above statement is positive as to one instance, we must conclude that the writer is correct, for we are not in a position to know everything done in London. Admitting the statement, then, what is the position? Practically the road is not security for any loan, for no such provision was included in any contract. And if it were, it is doubtful whether the property could be seized. As it is now yielding nothing beyond expenses, it is of no value whatever as collateral security, as it furnishes no income. In fact, in the hands of the government, the railway can not be advantageously used as security for anything. It is admitted that the lessees of the property will have a difficult problem to solve, not because of the traffic, but because of changes in the personnel. If the government will support the new management, loyally, these difficulties can be settled in one or two years. Under these conditions the line must be highly profitable, and will yield the national treasury a good rental. In our opinion, this is the only real solution of the situation.

COFFEE NOTES

— Cable advices from New York and Havre says that the commission's estimate of 4,250,000 bags for the next Santos crop has been received with incredulity. In New York the "hears" published anonymous telegrams from Santos that the crop will reach seven million.

— On the 31st ult., a committee composed of three brokers and the secretary of the Centro das Cafeteiras made the following estimate of the stock of coffee at this market:—In 1st hands, 144,861 bags; in 2nd hands, 79,767; in the hands of commission merchants, 75,372; total, 300,000 bags.

— The commissioners appointed by the Santos Associação Commercial to estimate the next coffee crop report the following result:—Mogiana line, 2,000,000 bags; Paulista, 1,500,000; Central, Bragantina, Sorocaba and Ituana, 750,000; total, 4,250,000. This has been telegraphed to the principal coffee markets of the world.

— While we have no wish to question the report of the Santos commission in regard to the next coffee crop, it is well to remember that several of the firms comprising the various committees are planters as well as *comissários* and exporters. Their report therefore may be justly considered to represent the planters' interests, which is invariably that of a minimum or under estimate.

— The coffee planter should know that speculation can influence the market for only a brief time, unless supported by some such determining factor as scarcity or over production. The consuming market is bound to get the truth sooner or later, and prices will be made to correspond. In face of a certain scarcity, no speculative power could keep prices down to their present figures, nor can they be forced up in a glutted market.

— The effort to arouse public indignation against those who cable estimates of a large crop, or who deny that the growing crop has suffered injury, is certainly unjust and unfair. Every man has a right to his opinion, and an error in favor of a large crop is no more censurable than one in favor of a small crop. It is a common thing to under-estimate in order to influence higher prices in consuming markets, but no one thinks of condemning the deception. Let us be fair and treat all estimates alike. If it is desired to stop mistaken estimates, then let us have impartial, trustworthy reports at certain intervals.

THE NEXT SANTOS CROP.

There was a meeting at the Associação Commercial in Santos on the 1st inst. to receive the reports of the commissions appointed to estimate the next coffee crop marketed at Santos. These commissions were instructed to visit the districts assigned to them and obtain the best information possible. They reported as follows—the districts being the three main railway systems of the state of São Paulo:

Mogiana line:—Commission, Messrs. Telles Netto & Co., Theodor Wille & Co., Queiroz Barros & Irmão and Naumann Gepp & Co.; estimate 2,000,000 bags.

Paulista line:—Commission, Messrs. Carvalho & Co., Prado Claves & Co., Mata e Carpintário, and Goetz, Hayn & Co.; estimate 1,500,000 bags.

Central, Bragantina, Sorocaba and Ituana lines:—Commission, Messrs. Lira Campos, Toledo & Co., and Almeida Moraes & Co.; estimate 750,000 bags.

Total estimate of Santos crop: 4,250,000 bags.

It was then resolved to telegraph these figures to London, Hamburg, Havre and New York, and to make this report every year.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

— The British and Italian ministers are visiting the state of São Paulo.

— There were torrential rains at Ratiba and other interior districts of São Paulo about the 23rd ult.

— The fanatic Padre Cicero, accompanied by a large following, is said to have arrived at Pernambuco on the 31st inst.

— It is asserted that in the state of Amazonas there will be no opposition to Campos Salles at the presidential election.

— The uprising of a ferry-boat on the river Parahyba near S. José dos Campos on the 6th inst. caused the death of five persons.

— The police authorities of Santos have ordered the proprietors of cafés and restaurants employing waitresses to send them away.

— For some time the residents of Nova Friburgo have been treated to a rainstorm every afternoon, usually about 4 o'clock.

— An Italian just arrived in São Paulo from Ribeirão Bonito, was found in the street on the 23rd inst., suffering from yellow fever. He was sent to the isolated hospital.

— There was a mutiny in the police detachment in Campinas toward the end of last month because of the arrest of a sergeant. The mutiny was suppressed and its leaders arrested.

— Montevideo advises of the 25th ult. state the news comes from Chuí that during the last few days several thousands of horses have been taken across the frontier into Brazil. It is said that they proceed from Trípoli y Tres.

— A Pernambuco telegram of the 1st inst. says that the fanatic Padre Cicero has thousands of followers and he is welcomed enthusiastically wherever he goes. He is now said to be on his way from Juazeiro to Pernambuco.

— A telegram from Uberaba states that there is much excitement at Carimbo da Bagagem, Minas Gerais, on account of the murder of Col. João Bonifácio, president of the local executive committee of the government party.

— On the 6th inst. the chief of police of the state of Minas Gerais left Belo Horizonte with a detachment of 80 policemen for the purpose of restoring order in the disturbed districts of Guarará, Pouso, Mar de Hespanha and S. João Nepomuceno.

— We do not see anything in the press about it, but we are informed that a severe epidemic of yellow and pernicious fevers are raging at Manaus, the capital of Amazonas. There is also fever at Pará, and it may be assumed that other small places on the Amazon are likewise suffering from the scourge.

— On the night of the 1st inst. the house of Alípio Cadaval, editor of the *Tribuna do Povo*, at Pelotas, was attacked, his ten-year old daughter was barbarously beaten and his furniture was broken. The assailants are supposed to be army officers instigated by Col. Ilhe Moreira, whose threats against Alípio we mentioned in our last issue.

— The superior court of Pernambuco has refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus in favor of Francisco de Albuquerque Mello, accused of selling counterfeit revenue stamps. When arrested he is said to have had in his possession such stamps to the nominal amount of 20,000\$, having already sold for 20,000\$ others amounting to 40,000\$.

— Dr. Samarelli is expected to arrive at Santos on the 9th inst. on the Italian steamer *Citta de Milano*. Extensive preparations have been made in São Paulo for his reception.

— The cattle dealers in São Paulo have declared a strike. The excuse is that the sanitary authorities have rejected healthy cattle. On Sunday only cattle enough were killed to supply the hospitals.

— The state of Alagoas has just suffered an insensible loss. The white ants have invaded the treasury and destroyed all the assigned bonds deposited there. These bonds were an unfailing comfort to the state government and their loss will be deeply felt.

— Some time ago there was organized in the municipal districts of Guarará, Minas Gerais, a band of armed men for the ostensible purpose of ridding the country of horse-thieves. It is now asserted that these men have recently been causing disturbances, in which 18 persons are reported to have been killed. They are also accused of committing depredations on property. Their field of operations is said to embrace several municipal districts.

— The Petrópolis ladies aid society gave a very enjoyable anniversary entertainment on the 20th ult., consisting of music and recitations, followed by refreshments. A novel method of soliciting aid was that of sending out little bags to all friends with a request that they would make it their own birthday anniversary by sending in a nickel for each year of their ages. We understand that nearly two cents were raised by this method.

— Severed students and policemen were wounded in a fight in S. Paulo on the 4th inst. The students who took part in the disturbance belong to the Polytechnic Schools of Rio de Janeiro and S. Paulo and are accused of having attempted to force an entrance into the S. José theatre. This they deny and from their account it appears that there was mutual hostility for some days before the fight occurred. The affair has caused considerable sensation and the students have issued a long manifesto.

— A Pará telegram of the 31st is somewhat mystifying. It refers to the first anniversary of the governorship of Dr. Paes de Carvalho, and says that public opinion considers him as the "savior of the state." It says that he re-established the finances of the state which had become involved. If we mistake not, all this has been concealed. The finances of Pará have been represented to be in a satisfactory condition, and the praises of Dr. Lauro Sodré's administration have been generous to excess.

— The directors of the estilista party in Rio Grande do Sul, which is called the *partido republicano Rio Grandense*, have issued an address advising the members of that party not to go to the polls in the approaching presidential election. They can not support Lauro Sodré because Juílio de Castilhos ought to have been the candidate on that ticket, and they can not support Campos Salles because that would convert them of insincerity. They therefore propose to remain at home—and let the country shift for itself.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

The sea! the sea! the open sea!
The fresh, the fair, the ever free,
The ever, ever, free!

But no! I will not proceed, for the sentiments expressed in the above well known song with regard to the ocean are confined to the breasts of a few only. The sea appears in a different light to different people. To poor Jack Tar, in a wet jacket and bare feet, scooping his ration of salt horse out of a wooden "kid" with a jack knife, the sea is one thing to the first-class passenger bound to New York on board a floating palace of the Cunard, or White Star line, it is quite another. To some, a sea voyage is a prolonged plane—a story of good dinners, good company, dances, flirtations, cocktails, cards and baccy; a farce played between the acts of a stupid long-winded tragedy. To others—well, perhaps the following execrable parody on the song above will help to express what it is:

The sea! the sea! the great big sea!
The lumpy, lumpy, lumpy sea,
The thumpy, thumpy, sea!
With here a twist, and there a bound,
It watters the plates and dishes around.
It successfully tries
The tureen to capsize
And heaves to old Nick the puddings and pies,
When a row doll arise 'twist the skies and the deep,
Oh brother!
Oh murder!
I eat eat our sleep!

I'm on the sea—I'm on the sea,
Where I don't wish my en'my's dog to be,
With a bank above and a trunk below,
And sickness whereso'er I go!
The bawling sailors tramp around,
For they are not sick, and don't mind being drowned
White my 'tummys' a' pum, and my head's awfirl,
I'm as sick as a dog, and as weak as a girl;
Not a hope in this world or the next, have I got,
I don't care—
I don't care—
Whether I'm drowned or not!

The standard types on board a mail steamer are always novel and interesting to the average landsman. There is first, of course, the captain, conscious of his own undoubted superiority to everybody, but usually inclined to be gracious all round, conversing affably with the men, and placing his deck room at the entire disposition of the ladies for afternoon tea-parties, and the like. There it is pretty to see the fair creatures popping about like finches round a briek-trap, or pitchers going to a well. Next the doctor, probably hailing from Trin. Coll. Dub., a terrible stickler for professional etiquette; and after him the stewardess, whom I place next on the list, chiefly because I have in my memory an appealing announcement which used to appear in the advertisements of the sailings of a certain line: "These ships carry a surgeon, a cow, and a stewardess!"

"Stewardesses," said a friend of mine who has travelled a great deal at sea, "are of two kinds: firstly, those who are young and flirt, and, secondly, those who are old, and drink. For my part," he added, with a frank simplicity which did him honor, "I prefer the former."

As to the passengers themselves, once on board ship they are, for the most part, no longer the same beings they were on shore. They suffer a kind of "sea change into something rich and strange"; and, after the first day or two, have a general aspect of being out on the loose. Unfeigned youth, having paid tribute to Neptune, puts on piratical airs, drinks cock tails, smokes ostentatiously. Men with large credit balances at their bankers, become condescendingly jolly, and associate on almost equal terms, with persons of no importance whose balances, if they ever had any, have kicked the beam on the opposite side. Old rakes adopt a rickety swagger, and make eyes at the girls—not always without encouragement; commercial travellers assume a military attitude, and try to "exasperate their attachés"; Parsons smoke canardis, play cards, and say "thank you."

Besides these we have the gentleman who has had his liquor stopped at the bar by the captain's orders, the four gentlemen who play poker all day, the stray lord, or bironet, who surprises everybody by his affability, and the madman who jumps overboard. All these stock characters.

Then there are the two middle aged ladies whose respectability is as such a white heat that it scorches everything they touch, who pull their deck chairs together, nodding to one another confidentially as they, so to speak, curse the ship, and the ship's company into heaps over their knitting work, and who complain to the captain about something or somebody every day of the voyage. To-day it is the cook who gave them burnt soup for dinner; yesterday it was the chief officer who allowed the sailors to wake them up by dropping huge ropes on the deck exactly above their berths; to-morrow they will call his attention to the scandalous manner in which the young lady who is coming out to be married is "carrying on" with the purser. These two ladies may be classed as passengers who thoroughly enjoy themselves.

The foregoing, I may here state, is all written by way of exordium, to introduce the fact that Mr. Mark, H. B. M.'s consul in Santos, and Mr. Stewart, L. & B. Bank, Campinas, have gone their respective ways eastward on a six months' holiday. If you complain that in this case my "fancies" are, in quantity, out of all proportion to my "facts," that I offer you only "a half-penny worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack," I reply the facts of interest are scarce in S. Paulo, and when I have one to offer, I like to serve it up with plenty of my own patent sauce.

On Friday night the German ladies gave their musical *görlé* in aid of the Hospital Santarim. The performance consisted of a series of *tableaux vivants* entitled "The Sleeping Beauty," accompanied by a chorus of female voices. The dresses of the performers were rich and tasteful, the grouping of the *tableau* was excellent and all looked and posed their parts to perfection. Professor Luigi Chiffarelli, an artist whose distinguished abilities are too well known to need praise here, conducted the musical part of the entertainment. I may add that as there was Sleeping Beauty on one side of the footlights, so there was plenty of waking beauty on the other, the body of the hall being crowded with ladies, and the audience generally, beyond compare, the largest and most distinguished looking that I have yet seen in S. Paulo. The affair was a brilliant success.

NICODENUS DREWDROP.

S. Paulo, February 5th.

RAILROAD NOTES

— The Mogiana company is seeking to raise a loan of £1,500,000 in London.

— The minister of industry has asked the minister of finance for 2,000,000 for the payment of accounts of merchandise ordered by the Central railway from Europe.

— It is stated that work has actually been suspended on fourteen railways under construction in the states north and south of us. Some twenty thousand laborers have been thrown out of work.

The director of the Central railway has issued instructions for receiving merchandise at the Central, S. Diogo and Gamboa stations up to 1 o'clock p.m.

In view of the complaints of the public the Companhia Carris Urbanas has decided to station another train at the Praia da Prainha for the accommodation of passengers of the Petropolis boat and has announced that, if necessary, it will increase still further the number of trains stationed at that point.

LOCAL NOTES

It is reported that the Conde d'Eu was recently at Colombo, Ceylon.

It is expected that President Cunha will declare himself dictator of Uruguay to-day.

The national museum is again closed to the public. This time some repairs are to be made.

The deposition of Capt. Carlos Accioli was taken at the Copacabana beri-beri hospital on the 3rd inst.

A Buenos Aires telegram of this morning says that the government will shortly declare quantanting against Brazil.

Owing to an outbreak of beri-beri in the barracks of the 1st infantry, that battalion has been transferred to Ilha das Flores.

The United States minister to Brazil, Hon. E. H. Conger, was at the Catete palace on the 3rd to take leave of President Prudente de Morais.

It is stated that the quartermaster-general of the army intends prosecuting all civilians found with military arms and equipments in their possession.

Revolutionaries have broken out in the pseudorepublics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. We were beginning to feel that something unexpected had happened in Central America, no revolution having been reported for so long a time.

The United States minister to Argentina, Hon. W. I. Buchanan, arrived here on the 1st inst. from Buenos Aires, and left for New York on the ss. *Worcesther* on Sunday last. He was the guest of Minister Conger at Petropolis during his short visit here.

The government is solving the diplomatic difficulty in Europe by assigning certain ministers to two missions. The minister to Italy is accredited to Austria-Hungary, and the minister to the Vatican to Russia, and the minister to Great Britain to the Netherlands.

If all the complaints are true, the policemen of this city need a lesson. They are becoming disorderly and are treating innocent people with violence. The authorities should put this down with a strong hand, and should hold every policeman to a strict account for his acts.

It is stated that there will be admitted this year into the military school in this city 450 officers and 150 cadets, into the preparatory course 200 officers and 300 cadets and into the Porto Alegre military school 100 officers and 200 cadets, making a total of 650 officers and the same number of cadets, or an aggregate of 1,300.

An old saying among small boys is "turn about is fair play." Another old saying is "what's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." If now the civilian is to be prosecuted for having military arms and accoutrements in his possession, then let us have the military man prosecuted for trespassing upon civilian privileges.

Among the departures for the United States per ss. *Worcesther*, on Sunday last, was Hon. E. E. Conger, United States minister to Brazil, who has been transferred to the Chinese mission. Though we deeply regret Mr. Conger's departure from Brazil, we must tender him our hearty congratulations on the promotion to so important a post as that of Pekin.

Two police soldiers, armed and drunk, caused great alarm in Rua da S. Leopoldo on the 4th by attacking people with drawn swords. The ruffians then entered a *cortijo* where they first seriously wounded a man with a sword cut on the head, and then forced an entrance into a small room where they killed a Spaniard named Manuel Blanco, in his own bed. Is it not time to revert to capital punishment?

The Conde d'Eu Railway Co. has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. out of the government guarantee for the past year, placed £5,000 to account of revenue and carried forward £3,877 to account of the succeeding year. The directors report a satisfactory increase in traffic. As the government has abandoned the construction of the line from Malungu to Alagoa Grande, the directors are considering the advisability of taking it up.

It seems to us that Senator Luiz Sozé has just cause for complaint against his party, which, after making him its candidate for the presidency, has virtually abandoned him. He probably now sees his mistake in turning Jacobin and thus destroying the prestige that he had acquired by a comparatively conservative and creditable administration in Pará. It is to be hoped that he will profit by the lesson and hereafter keep out of bad company. Being young, he has sufficient time to repent and reform.

We are indebted to Messrs. Lage Irmãos for a polite invitation to accompany a private excursion of the *Habemus* to-morrow, preliminary to the delivery of that steamer to the government. The trip will be an enjoyable one, as Messrs. Lage Irmãos are the best of entertainers.

The government having relieved the police brigade from the order for being held in readiness, the chief of police has distributed a small number to the outlying districts—perhaps for moral effect. There ought to be some way of avoiding these complications. The police force should be a civilian force, and used only for civic purposes. The householder should never be left to the mercy of thieves and disorderly characters simply because the national government fears a revolutionary outbreak.

The news blunder noted in another column, probably arises from a confusion in names. The American reporter likes to use a man's surname, while in these latitudes a name is more frequently known by one of his first names. For instance, the vice-president of Brazil is generally known here as Mamei Victorino, while the American newspapers would be careful to call him Vice-President Pereira (his surname). Now the former president of Uruguay is Herrera, and the newspaper has mixed up the two names.

We deeply regret to note the death by suicide of the recent American minister resident at this capital, Hon. Thomas Larkin Thompson. The sad news came by a New York dispatch of the 2nd inst., stating that Mr. Thompson's death had occurred at Santa Rosa, Col., and that it was due to financial losses. The news was not credited at first, but at Pribiloff had his son, Mr. Hugh Thompson, who is here in Rio, received a telegram confirming his death. During his four years residence here Mr. Thompson made many warm personal friends, to whom the news of his death will be that of a personal loss. He was a man of ability and had been the architect of his own fortune. His tastes and temperament led him to make friends and to take a hopeful view of life, and we can not understand therefore what cause could have brought him to the commission of so desperate an act. Of late years a growing deafness had caused him some anxiety, and it may be that some unknown disease had suddenly affected his brain.

It was reported yesterday that the Banco Republica had sold to the German bank 400,000\$ worth of silver in bars.

The January receipts of the Rio custom-house amounted to 7,720,529\$740, including deposits, of which 7,200,704\$130 were from imports.

The increase in customs receipts in Rio Grande do Sul is probably due to the new duty on salt, which causes much dissatisfaction in that state.

The total receipts of the Santos *recebedoria*, where the export duties of the state of São Paulo are paid, amounted to 33,741,255\$276 last year.

The state government of Paraná has foreclosed on the export tax on hercinoite to Francisco Müller for 453,500\$.

The *Jornal do Commercio*, the feuilletonist of the *Jornal do Commercio*, who recommends the closing of the mint which is unable even to coin the nickel required for making change, it would do well at all events to reduce the expenditure with that establishment.

The *Credit da Noticias* says that the special credit of 388,000\$ recently passed by congress for the payment of retired federal judges, will not pay all the claims.

As it will be unjust to pay some and not others, the *Gazeta* says that the government should, at once exercise its discretionary power to open a credit for those not provided for.

We take much pleasure in noting that Messrs. Michael Bros. have opened a commission house in São Paulo, at No. 3, Rua da Quitanda, which will deal in both foreign and national goods. Our friends will of course give them a call.

The proposed suppression of the Porto Alegre custom-house, if we understand the telegrams correctly, is provoking many protests from business men and others. The commercial association there has resolved to petition the minister of finance for a postponement of the suspension.

We take much pleasure in noting that the Leopoldina railway debentures for £560,000, instead of £600,000, as was first erroneously reported. Even if it had sold them at par, it would have lost over half the money that it invested to the former company. We should be glad to hear that the same correspondent has again advised us, and that the government is receiving something near the par value of these debentures.

The following returns of customs receipts for the month of January have been made public:

	1898	1897
Rio de Janeiro, 7,718,742\$570	9,163,304\$047	
Santos, 2,797,792\$515	2,867,751\$276	
Pará, 1,715,030,000	6,124,124,780	
Rio G. do Sul, 740,094,317	438,583,122	
Pelotas, 343,262,440	179,473,265	
Maceió, 180,353,480	114,082,000	
Paráhyla, 150,993,000	188,983,000	
Uruguayan, 49,297,412	27,020,815	

According to a telegram from London, on the 4th, a controversy has arisen between the S. Paulo and Moçambique companies over the right of the latter company to build a line to the port of Santos. The Moçambique negotiations under way for a loan of £1,500,000, when the S. Paulo company published a notice that the construction of a branch of the Moçambique line to Santos would be a trespass on its privileged zone. The Moçambique representative then replied that the rights of the English company would be respected, and that his own company had full rights to build the branch contemplated. A telegram of the 6th says that the negotiation has failed.

The Portuguese Beneficent Society is said to have paid only 220,000\$ for the Piauho building and grounds. At the present rate of exchange this is less than \$30,000.

Ceará journals say that a man named Antonio Luhares has discovered a gas which, on account of its cheapness and the brilliancy of its light, is much superior to coal gas. It is also claimed in its favor that in combustion it produces less heat than coal gas, that it is less poisonous and less explosive and that it can be readily used on carriages, trains and busses. The mechanical apparatus employed in obtaining it is said to be very simple.

Contracts for the shipment of two cargoes of locomotives and passenger cars from Philadelphia to Brazil are said to have just been closed. The shipments will be direct to Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco, the German steamship *Cupra* and the British steamship *Roman Prince* having been chartered for the purpose. The *Cupra*'s cargo will consist of locomotives and that of the *Roman Prince* of passenger cars.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Dec. 27.

The São Paulo *Diário Popular* says that the Hamburg bankers Messrs. Schröder & Co. have loaned Sr. Sander Bereguer £20,000 on the security of his plantation in Santa Rita and 1,000 shares of the Moçambique railway. The loan is for three years, and the interest about 8 per cent. It is stipulated that Sr. Bereguer is authorized to remit his coffee every year for account of the loan, for which he will be credited at the rate of one pound per arroba. There must be some mistake in this as the price stipulated is more than twice the market price.

FINANCIAL NOTES

It was reported yesterday that the Banco Republica had sold to the German bank 400,000\$ worth of silver in bars.

The January receipts of the Rio custom-house amounted to 7,720,529\$740, including deposits, of which 7,200,704\$130 were from imports.

The increase in customs receipts in Rio Grande do Sul is probably due to the new duty on salt, which causes much dissatisfaction in that state.

The total receipts of the Santos *recebedoria*, where the export duties of the state of São Paulo are paid, amounted to 33,741,255\$276 last year.

The state government of Paraná has foreclosed on the export tax on hercinoite to Francisco Müller for 453,500\$.

The *Credit da Noticias* says that the special credit of 388,000\$ recently passed by congress for the payment of retired federal judges, will not pay all the claims.

As it will be unjust to pay some and not others, the *Gazeta* says that the government should, at once exercise its discretionary power to open a credit for those not provided for.

We take much pleasure in noting that the Leopoldina railway debentures for £560,000, instead of £600,000, as was first erroneously reported. Even if it had sold them at par, it would have lost over half the money that it invested to the former company. We should be glad to hear that the same correspondent has again advised us, and that the government is receiving something near the par value of these debentures.

The following returns of customs receipts for the month of January have been made public:

	1898	1897
Rio de Janeiro, 7,718,742\$570	9,163,304\$047	
Santos, 2,797,792\$515	2,867,751\$276	
Pará, 1,715,030,000	6,124,124,780	
Rio G. do Sul, 740,094,317	438,583,122	
Pelotas, 343,262,440	179,473,265	
Maceió, 180,353,480	114,082,000	
Paráhyla, 150,993,000	188,983,000	
Uruguayan, 49,297,412	27,020,815	

According to a telegram from London, on the 4th, a controversy has arisen between the S. Paulo and Moçambique companies over the right of the latter company to build a line to the port of Santos. The Moçambique negotiations under way for a loan of £1,500,000, when the S. Paulo company published a notice that the construction of a branch of the Moçambique line to Santos would be a trespass on its privileged zone. The Moçambique representative then replied that the rights of the English company would be respected, and that his own company had full rights to build the branch contemplated. A telegram of the 6th says that the negotiation has failed.

According to a telegram of the 2nd inst., from London the Leopoldina railway's debt to the government has been cancelled by the payment of £700,000 in debentures, which have been sold by the government for £360,000 payable on the 1st inst. The debt amounted to 27,115,273\$415 and was incurred by the railway on account of money advanced to it (the greater part under the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto) through the Banco da Republica between 1892 and 1895. As exchange varied during this period from 9 to 16 1/8, the government's loss on this transaction amounts to over £1,000,000. It would seem wise for the treasury to go out of banking business, and to leave off making loans. It always comes out a loser in the transaction.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, February 7th, 1898.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (5000),
gold, 27,115,273\$415
do. of the Brazilian milreis (5000)
in U. S. coin, at 14\$65 per £ 51,75
1\$ig., 51,75
do. from U. S. coin Brazilian gold, 14\$65
do. of £ 1\$ig. in Brazilian gold, 8890

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London
1 day 6,124,124,780
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (5000)
(gold) 27,115,273\$415
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (5000)
(paper) 27,115,273\$415
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (5000)
in U. S. coin, at 14\$65 per £ 35,50
Value of \$100 (Reis) per £ 1\$ig. in
Brazilian currency (paper) 74\$8
Value of £ 1\$ig. sterling 35\$89

EXCHANGE.

February 1.—The market was quiet and steady during the day, with 6%, the official rate, and bank sterling being sold at 6,291 1/2 for good money, until just before the close when the banks seemed encouraged by some offers of bills, and were drawing狂狂ly at 6 1/2. In the morning other than bank sterling was not readily placed at 6,136, but the street had some money at this rate, and one rather considerable transaction was reported, but 6,291 1/2 was sold to be the rate for business, and at the close the banks bid 6 1/2 only. The very moderate business done comprised bank at 6%, 6,136 and other sterling at 6,136—6,291 1/2. The Bolsa closed without buyers, or sellers of gold, and nothing was reported on the street.

February 2.—Church holidays.

February 3.—The *Juniper* English opened at 6 1/2 but the other foreign banks all passed 6,136, and the market was firm with only bank sterling offering at 6%. During the morning the British Bank furnished a fair amount to good buyers at 6,291 1/2, and it was not easy to place other sterling at 6%, but a change came over business in the afternoon, when a demand for bills at 6% produced a prompt decline to 6,291 1/2, at which, however, the banks refused to buy. At the close the street professed to have money at 6,291 1/2, and the banks were狂狂ly buyers at 6,291 1/2, but the market did not appear weak. The day was rather quiet, at 6,136—6,291 1/2, for bank and 6,291 1/2—6,136 for other sterling. At the Bolsa there were neither buyers, nor sellers of gold and on the street sovereigns were quoted at 35\$90.

February 4.—The posted rates were unchanged, and the Banco da Republica furnished bills at 6,136 up to the afternoon, the Brazilian bank continuing to offer at 6%. During the morning the British Bank furnished a fair amount to good buyers at 6,291 1/2, and it was not easy to place other sterling at 6%, but a change came over business in the afternoon, when a demand for bills at 6% produced a prompt decline to 6,291 1/2, at which, however, the banks refused to buy. At the close the street professed to have money at 6,291 1/2, and the banks were狂狂ly buyers at 6,291 1/2, but the market did not appear weak. The day was rather quiet, at 6,136—6,291 1/2, for bank and 6,291 1/2—6,136 for other sterling. At the Bolsa there were neither buyers, nor sellers of gold, and on the street sovereigns were quoted at 35\$90.

February 5.—The London & River Plate Bank opened at 6,136, and the others passed 6%, but in the course of the day the British and the London & Brazilian Banks advanced to 6,291 1/2. The Banco da Republica in the course of the day passed 6,291 1/2, which was substituted by 6%, later, and this latter was already offered at the other English banks. In the morning business in other than bank sterling was done at 6,291 1/2, and under this the banks steadily refused to buy, the market closing with bank at 6,136—6,291 1/2, and other bills at 6,291 1/2—6,136. A moderate business was reported at 6,136—6,291 1/2 for other sterling. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 35\$90, the Bolsa closing without buyers, or sellers of gold, and on the street sovereigns were quoted at 35\$90.

February 6.—The official rates varied between 6% and 6,136, the last ruling at the Banco da Republica and London & River Plate Bank for good money, to which of which came out, and the latter bank posted 6%. In the course of the morning, at first the banks talked of 6,291 1/2, but found no bills, and then 6,136 was bid, the rate declining to 6,291 1/2, at which the banks however declined to buy. A much larger business could have been done at 6,136 than was realized, but the London & River Plate Bank was apparently disinclined to support the market single-handed and the small transactions during the day were moderate at the extremes of 6%—6,136 for bank and 6,291 1/2—6,136 for other sterling, the day closing with 6%, the best to be had for bank. The Bolsa closed without buyers, or sellers of sovereigns at 35\$90, no buyers; on the street nothing was reported.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

FEBRUARY 4.	
3 Apolices, 58.	82
2 do 48.	1,011
10 do 100.	1,020
23 do 100.	1,025
17 do 1895.	793
4 do 1895.	845
19 do register.	248

Banks.

FEBRUARY 4.	
15 Commercial.	203
28 do.	209
27 Hypothecaria.	45
19 Lavocia e Comercio.	109
10 Republica.	113,300
8 Rio.	235

Miscellaneous.

FEBRUARY 4.	
26 Apolices, 58.	81,500
72 do 48.	845
505 do.	82
205 do.	82
105 do.	82
1 do 100.	1,011
18 do 1895.	793
55 do register.	248
25 Empreend. Municipal.	1,000
100 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 1895.	100
100 do.	100
100 * Sorocabana R. R.	53

Banks.

FEBRUARY 4.	
59 Commercial.	203
39 do.	213
10 Comercio.	205
14 Lavocia e Comercio.	109
15 do.	205
109 do.	209
56 Republica.	113,300

Miscellaneous.

FEBRUARY 4.	
59 Viação Ferra Sapeca.	5
100 Melhoramentos no Brasil.	22

Banks.

FEBRUARY 4.	
10 Apolices, 58.	81,500
2 do 48.	845
605 do.	82
205 do.	82
105 do.	82
1 do 100.	1,011
18 do 1895.	793
55 do register.	248
25 Empreend. Municipal.	1,000
100 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 1895.	100
100 do.	100
100 * Sorocabana R. R.	53

Miscellaneous.

FEBRUARY 4.	
8 Fideleidade, Ins.	55
40 Constituções Civis.	21
200 Melhoramentos no Brasil.	22

Furniture.

FEBRUARY 4.	
28 Apolices, 58.	81,500
2 do 48.	845
10 do.	1,011
10 do.	1,020
23 do.	1,025
17 do 1895.	793
4 do 1895.	845
25 Empreend. Municipal.	1,000
100 do.	100
100 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 1895.	100
100 do.	100
100 * Sorocabana R. R.	53

Banks.

FEBRUARY 4.	
59 Commercial.	203
80 Constructor.	205
500 do.	209
50 Depositos e Descontos.	80
100 Hypothecaria.	50
3 Republica.	17
137 do.	113,300
15 Rurul.	235
15 do 28.	113

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Sole Agents of the most celebrated bicycles of the world.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1786

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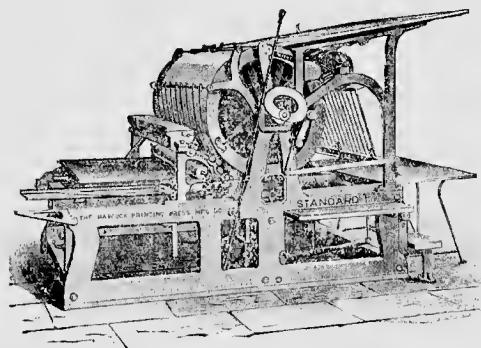
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To travellers on Land or Sea.

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SEA SICKNESS

22 cases were treated on board a.s. "Ondina" by Dr. Euzebio Pinto with Tincture of Neemandra and of these 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval-chaplain Dr. Henrique Monteiro, author of "My Voyages on board of War" I have had occasion to use Tincture of Neemandra Amara of Mr. Antero Lemos against sea sickness and always with great success.

Now, please, let me repeat of travellers, justly the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Neemandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine, I propose to accompany each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N. B. The Neemandra Amara pills are prepared with the same doses of the Tincture and the same number of pills, and may be sent by post all over the world, without any extra charge to supply the want of the Wine, Elixir and Tincture of Neemandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot therefore be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, fits of overexcitement, blueness, weakness of the legs, fits of convulsions, fits after long and slow illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Fiel water, in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action. It is also to facilitate for the sailor and the passenger to swallow dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

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Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st
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Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen

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Orissa Feb. 15th 1898

Iberia Mar. 1st

Gravia Mar. 15th

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and for passages and other information to

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ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

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THE GREAT REMEDY
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CURES
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RUBBER HAND STAMPS

Metal-Brasil Rubber Type

and Patent "Air CUSHION" STAMPS.

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trade-marks and large type for marking coffee
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NECTANDRA AMARA

The discovery of this wonderful product
of the Brazilwood tree has furnished a

powerful and efficacious remedy not only

for sea-sickness, but also for the nausea

in pregnancy and that which results

from the motion of the train on railways,

as well as for such diseases of the stomach
and bowels as require a good tonic, car-

minative, diuretic or regulator for promoting
digestion.

The Nectandra Amara Pills are prepared

with all scientific precautions for their

perfect preservation and are put up in

strong boxes, so that they may be forward-

ed by post in filling orders from all parts

of the world. They are accompanied

with printed directions in three languages

—Portuguese, English and French—so that

their therapeutic effects and the manner

of taking them may be readily understood.

All orders addressed to the manufacturer,

accompanied by the money and the post-

office address of the applicant, will be

properly filled and the pills will be for-

warded, registered by post, at the follow-

ing rates:—Per single box, 25000; per

half dozen boxes, 12500; per dozen boxes

20500.

Address of manufacturer:—José Joaquim Bu-

eno de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, N. 72,

1^o andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

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Weekly Passenger service between Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Paraguai, Destro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.

Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. inva-

The Steamer

ITAPACY

will sail for

Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas
and Porto Alegre.

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Valuables at the office, on the day of

sailing, till 2 p. m.

No encomendas de any description will be received at the Company's offices.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua 1.^o de Marco, 49.